

CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA

INTRODUCTION.

This bulletin gives the results of the census of American Samoa, which, as required by the act of March 3, 1919, providing for the Fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses of the United States, was taken by the governor of American Samoa in accordance with plans prescribed by the Director of the Census.

Geography.—The group of South Pacific islands known as American Samoa lie in latitude $14^{\circ} 11'$ to $14^{\circ} 23'$ south and in longitude $169^{\circ} 29'$ to $170^{\circ} 52'$ west of Greenwich. A clearer idea of their location may be gained from the statement that the distance from Tutuila, the largest island of the American Samoas, to San Francisco is 4,160 nautical miles; to Honolulu, 2,263 nautical miles; and to Sidney, Australia, 2,354 nautical miles.

American Samoa includes six islands, namely, Rose, Manua, Olosega, Ofu, Tutuila, and Aunuu. Rose Island is an uninhabited coral atoll. The islands of Manua, Olosega, and Ofu are generally known as the Manua Islands, and the term "Tutuila," as commonly used, includes, in addition to the island of that name, the small island of Aunuu.

Tutuila, a densely wooded and fertile island, is the largest and most important of the American Samoas. It is 18 miles long, and its greatest width is about 6 miles. Its exact area is unknown, the estimates varying from 40.2 square miles to 77 square miles. A mountain ridge extends nearly the entire length of the island. In the southwestern part there is a broad plain on which several villages are located.

Pago Pago Bay, regarded by mariners as one of the finest harbors in the South Seas, enters the south central part of the island of Tutuila. Encircling the bay are high mountains which protect vessels anchored in the harbor from the severest storms. The United States naval station and the governor's residence, as well as the villages of Pago Pago, Fagatogo, Utulei, Fagaalu, Lepua, and Aua, are situated on this bay. The harbor may be safely navigated by vessels of the largest type.

Manua. Tau Island, is located 60 miles east of Tutuila, and has an estimated area of 14 square miles.

Very mountainous, the center having an elevation of about 2,500 feet. Tau, the largest village on Manua Island, is located on the west coast but has no harbor. Faleasao Bay, on the extreme north-

west coast, affords an excellent anchorage for vessels during the southeast trade winds.

The island of Olosega lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Manua. It is separated from the island of Ofu by a narrow and shallow passage. Both of these islands are mountainous, and their combined area is about 2 square miles.

Climate.—As the Samoas lie wholly within the South Torrid Zone, the climate is tropical. During the summer months, December to February, the temperature is highest, and during the winter months, June to August, it is coolest. The highest temperature is about 88° and the lowest about 70° . Hurricanes occasionally visit these islands. The rainy season extends from December to March, the greatest average rainfall occurring in February and the least in July.

Government.—The United States Government took formal possession of American Samoa February 19, 1900. On that date the President signed an Executive order placing these islands under the control of the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy appoints the commandant of the naval station at Pago Pago, and the commandant also serves as governor of American Samoa. Beginning with 1905, the commandant has held a commission as governor conferred upon him by the President, following his nomination by the Secretary of the Navy, and his civil powers are derived therefrom. A secretary of native affairs, acting under the direction of the governor, has jurisdiction over native affairs. The chief customs officer and other important civil officials are appointed by the governor from the naval station personnel.

For administrative purposes American Samoa is divided into three districts: Eastern District of Tutuila, Western District of Tutuila, and Manua District. Each administrative district is ruled by a native governor appointed by the American governor. The administrative districts are divided into counties, each of which is governed by a native chief appointed by the American governor. District governors are chosen from the rank of county chief. All laws are enacted by the American governor and enforced by the native governors and chiefs. Health regulations, when approved by the governor, have the force of laws. The family is the unit of native Samoan society, and the right of suffrage is restricted to the heads of families, the "matais."

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POPULATION.

Censuses of population.—The census of 1920 is the first ever taken in American Samoa under the supervision of the United States Bureau of the Census. Previous enumerations of the inhabitants of these islands have been made under the direction of the governor. With the exception of the censuses of 1912 and 1916, the published results of these enumerations show only the total population by administrative districts. The census of 1916 showed the total population of Tutuila and the Manua Islands, separately, by sex. At the census of 1912 the population, by sex, was reported for each administrative district and village. The present census gives the population of each district, county, and village, classified according to race and sex (see Table 11), and the total population classified by age and marital condition, besides data as to school attendance, illiteracy, and occupations.

Population growth.—The following table shows the population as enumerated by successive censuses which have been taken since the United States came into control of this territory:

TABLE 1.—POPULATION, BY DISTRICTS: 1900 TO 1920.

YEAR.	POPULATION.				
	Total.	Tutuila.			Manua District.
		Total.	Eastern District.	Western District.	
1920.....	8,056	6,185	3,777	2,408	1,871
1916.....	7,550	5,885	(¹)	(¹)	1,665
1912.....	7,251	5,454	3,186	2,268	1,797
1908.....	6,780	4,925	3,018	1,907	1,855
1903.....	5,888	4,193	2,441	1,752	1,095
1901.....	5,563	3,980	2,342	1,618	1,003
1900.....	5,679	3,923	2,221	1,702	1,756

¹ Population not separately reported.

When the United States assumed control of the islands in 1900, the total population, as enumerated by the local census, was 5,679. As the recent census shows a population of 8,056, the increase since the American occupation has been 2,377, or about 42 per cent, in 20 years. The increase in the 12 years between 1900 and 1912 was 1,572, or nearly 28 per cent, and that in the 8 years between 1912 and 1920 was 805, or about 11 per cent. Most of this population growth has taken place in Tutuila, the population of Manua having increased but little. The decrease in the population of Manua between 1912 and 1916, as shown by Table 1, is noteworthy as a reminder of the destructive hurricane which visited that island in January, 1915, and which, although it did not cause any great loss of life, swept away or destroyed so much of the vegetation of the island that it was found expedient to transport about two-thirds of the inhabitants to the island of Tutuila that they

might be adequately fed and properly cared for. The people thus transported were distributed among the different families in Tutuila, where they remained for several months.

Race.—The total population of American Samoa enumerated in the census of 1920 included only 41 white persons. The native Polynesians constituted over 96 per cent of the total and those of "mixed" race about 3 per cent, the latter being for the most part the children of white fathers and Polynesian mothers.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION, BY RACE: 1920.

RACE.	POPULATION: 1920.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All races.....	8,056	100.0
Polynesian.....	7,776	96.5
Mixed.....	233	2.9
White.....	41	0.5
Other.....	6	0.1

¹ Includes 3 Japanese, 1 Chinese, and 2 Negroes.

Sex.—In the population of American Samoa in 1920 there were 4,139 males and 3,917 females, a ratio of 105.7 males to 100 females, which is about the same as the sex ratio shown for the total population of the United States in 1910, 106 to 100, but is larger than the corresponding ratio for the native white population of the United States, 102.7 to 100.

TABLE 3.—POPULATION, BY SEX: 1920, 1916, AND 1912.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND SEX.	POPULATION.		
	1920	1916	1912
American Samoa, total.....	8,056	7,550	7,251
Males.....	4,139	3,939	3,836
Females.....	3,917	3,611	3,415
Tutuila Island, ¹ total.....	6,185	5,885	5,454
Males.....	3,181	3,089	2,872
Females.....	3,004	2,796	2,582
Manua Islands, ² total.....	1,871	1,665	1,797
Males.....	958	850	904
Females.....	913	815	893

¹ Includes the island of Aunuu. ² Includes the islands of Olosega and Ofu.

Age.—Registration of births was not compulsory in American Samoa prior to the establishment of the American government 20 years ago; and as comparatively few of the older natives know how old they are, the census enumerators were obliged to estimate the ages of most Samoans over 20 years of age. The reported ages of the population under 20 years are believed to be fairly accurate and the ages of the older people are probably sufficiently accurate for a classification by broad age groups.

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The following table shows the population of American Samoa by sex and age periods:

TABLE 4.—POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE: 1920.

AGE PERIOD.	NUMBER.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All ages.....	8,056	4,139	3,917	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	1,271	641	630	15.8	15.5	16.1
5 to 9 years.....	1,102	557	545	13.7	13.5	13.9
10 to 14 years.....	773	410	363	9.6	9.9	9.3
15 to 19 years.....	711	379	332	8.8	9.2	8.5
20 to 24 years.....	690	336	354	8.6	8.1	9.0
25 to 34 years.....	1,460	686	774	18.1	16.6	19.8
35 to 44 years.....	983	554	429	12.2	13.4	11.0
45 to 54 years.....	548	310	238	6.8	7.5	6.1
55 to 64 years.....	314	158	156	3.9	3.8	4.0
65 years and over.....	204	108	96	2.5	2.6	2.5

There was a much higher proportion of children in the population of American Samoa in 1920 than in the population of continental United States in 1910. Thus, in 1920, nearly 16 per cent (15.8) of the inhabitants of American Samoa were children under 5 years of age, while only 11.6 per cent of the population of continental United States were under 5 years of age in 1910; the proportion under 15 years was 39.1 per cent in Samoa, as compared with 32.1 per cent in continental United States. The age composition of the population of the United States is, of course, affected by the presence of a large immigrant population, consisting mainly of adults. This element is not present in the population of Samoa. But the main explanation of the relatively large proportion of children in Samoa is probably to be found in a high birth rate accompanied by a comparatively high death rate, a condition which is characteristic of most primitive races and naturally results in a large number of children and a comparatively small number of old people.

Nearly 48 per cent of the inhabitants of American Samoa were 15 to 44 years of age, which was about the same proportion as that for continental United States in 1910—48.8 per cent. The percentage of inhabitants 45 years of age and over was considerably lower in Samoa in 1920 (13.2) than it was in continental United States in 1910 (18.9).

Marital condition.—Nearly 40 per cent (39.9) of the male inhabitants of American Samoa 15 years of age and over were returned as single in 1920, as contrasted with 27.2 per cent of the female population of those ages. This difference is indicative of the fact that women in Samoa, as elsewhere, marry much earlier in life than men. Thus the figures show that 48 per cent of the females 20 to 24 years of age were married, as compared with 20.5 per cent of the males at the same age period. It is not until the age groups over 44 years are reached that the percentage married among males exceeds that among females, this difference being due to the high percentage of widowed among females in these age groups.

In Samoa there were 113 widowers and 287 widows reported in the census. An excess of widows is not

peculiar to Samoa, being a natural consequence of the fact already referred to that women marry at an earlier age than men. The wife being, therefore, as a rule younger than the husband, the marriage is more likely to be terminated by his death than by hers.

TABLE 5.—ADULT POPULATION, BY SEX, AGE, AND MARITAL CONDITION: 1920.

SEX AND MARITAL CONDITION.	POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1920.							
	Total.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
NUMBER.								
Males.....	2,531	379	336	686	554	310	158	108
Single.....	1,010	368	262	255	82	27	9	7
Married.....	1,364	11	69	401	437	254	124	68
Widowed.....	113			9	25	21	25	33
Divorced.....	39		4	19	10	6		
Not reported.....	5		1	2		2		
Females.....	2,379	332	354	774	429	238	156	96
Single.....	647	291	175	134	25	16	5	1
Married.....	1,462	38	170	594	354	154	63	29
Widowed.....	287	2	4	25	40	64	87	65
Divorced.....	41	1	5	20	9	4	1	1
Not reported.....	2			1	1			
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.								
Males.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	39.9	97.1	78.0	37.2	14.8	8.7	5.7	6.5
Married.....	53.9	2.9	20.5	58.5	78.9	81.9	78.5	63.0
Widowed.....	4.5			1.3	4.5	6.8	15.8	30.6
Divorced.....	1.5		1.2	2.8	1.8	1.9		
Not reported.....	0.2		0.3	0.3		0.6		
Females.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	27.2	87.7	49.4	17.3	5.8	6.7	3.2	1.0
Married.....	58.9	11.4	48.0	76.7	82.5	64.7	40.4	30.2
Widowed.....	12.1	0.6	1.1	3.2	9.3	26.9	55.8	67.7
Divorced.....	1.7	0.3	1.4	2.6	2.1	1.7	0.6	1.0
Not reported.....	0.1			0.1	0.2			

The total figures indicate nothing abnormal or peculiar in the marital relationship in Samoa, the percentage in each marital class being about the same as that for the population of continental United States in 1910, as given in Table 6 on the next page.

A comparison by age periods, however, brings out the fact that in the population above 35 years of age there is a considerably smaller percentage of single persons of each sex in Samoa than in the United States; also a considerably larger percentage of widowed. The comparison may be affected by the large element of error in the reported ages of the Samoan population, but doubtless among a primitive people, such as the Samoans, marriages take place at an earlier age than among a more highly civilized people, and relatively fewer people remain permanently single.

It may be noted that the percentages representing persons reported as divorced for both males and females were somewhat higher than the corresponding percentages in the census of the United States for 1910. But there is reason to believe that the number of divorced persons reported in the census

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of the United States is considerably below the actual number¹; and for that matter, the census enumerators in Samoa found that there was likewise some reluctance on the part of divorced Samoans to report their true marital status.

TABLE 6.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF THE ADULT POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE UNITED STATES.

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
	Males.		Females.	
	United States: 1910.	American Samoa: 1920.	United States: 1910.	American Samoa: 1920.
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	38.7	39.9	29.7	27.2
Married.....	55.8	53.9	58.9	58.9
Widowed.....	4.5	4.5	10.6	12.1
Divorced.....	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.7
Not reported.....	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1

School attendance.—In 1920, as shown in Table 7, nearly 70 per cent (69.9) of the population 5 to 20 years of age, inclusive, reported that they had attended school at some time since September 1, 1919. This percentage is considerably higher than the corresponding percentage of school attendance in continental United States (59.2) shown by the census of 1910. School attendance in the Samoan Islands, however, does not signify all that it does in most American communities,

as is evident from the following description of the Samoan schools taken from a report of the governor of Samoa published in 1916:

The foundation of the school system of American Samoa is the parish school, conducted by the native pastors of the various denominations. These schools are of varying efficiency, but none of them could be classed as good. The children go to these schools four days of the week, for about one to three hours a day, depending upon the energy of the pastor. There is no governmental supervision, except that by a law all children between the ages of 6 and 13 years are required to attend school regularly. The subjects taught are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, with a large proportion of time given to religious instruction. The textbooks are printed in the Samoan language. It is said that all Samoans are able to read and to write, but their education is extremely limited, except as to the Bible, with which they are more familiar than is the average American.

Only two-thirds (66.4 per cent) of the female children 5 to 20 years of age attended school, as compared with nearly three-fourths (73.1 per cent) of the male population of those ages. The difference in the proportions of the sexes who attended school was even more striking in the age group 15 to 20 years—63.4 per cent for males and 51.7 for females; and somewhat higher proportions of males than females were found in the younger age groups also. As there was no governmental provision in American Samoa for enforcing school attendance, it is probable that many of the girls of school age were kept at home to assist their mothers in the care of younger children.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL: 1920.

AGE PERIOD.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Attending school.		Total.	Attending school.		Total.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
5 to 20 years of age.....	2,911	2,034	69.9	1,510	1,104	73.1	1,401	930	66.4
5 to 9 years of age.....	1,102	742	67.3	557	386	69.3	545	356	65.3
10 to 14 years of age.....	773	693	89.7	410	374	91.2	363	319	87.9
15 to 20 years of age.....	1,036	599	57.8	543	344	63.4	493	255	51.7

Statistics of school attendance in American Samoa in 1912 and in 1920 are presented in Table 8. The figures for 1912 probably represent actual school enrollment on a given date. School attendance of female children increased 11.1 per cent during this period, while that of males increased less than 1 per cent (0.5).

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL: 1920 AND 1912.

SEX.	ATTENDING SCHOOL.			
	1920	1912 ¹	Increase.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes.....	2,034	1,936	98	5.1
Males.....	1,104	1,099	5	0.5
Females.....	930	837	93	11.1

¹ General Report of the Governor of American Samoa, dated June 22, 1912, p. 27.

Illiteracy.—In 1920, 96 persons in every 100 of the population 10 years of age and over in American Samoa were reported as able to read and write. This condition is due largely to the educational zeal of the Christian missionaries who established religious schools in the Samoan villages as early as 1830.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED AS ILLITERATE: 1920.

AGE.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Population 10 years of age and over.....	5,683	2,941	2,742
Number illiterate.....	239	107	132
Per cent illiterate.....	4.2	3.6	4.8
Number illiterate:			
10 to 14 years.....	33	15	18
15 to 19 years.....	4	1	3
20 to 24 years.....	6	5	1
25 to 34 years.....	30	13	17
35 to 44 years.....	30	16	14
45 to 54 years.....	33	12	21
55 to 64 years.....	35	15	20
65 years and over.....	68	30	38

Although only 239 Samoans—107 males and 132 females—were returned as illiterate, the education of the average native is extremely limited, and it should be noted that in most cases the ability to read and write is restricted to reading and writing the Samoan language.

Only 37 persons 10 to 19 years of age were returned as illiterate. The percentage of illiterates among females 10 years of age and over was slightly higher than that among males—4.8 per cent for the former, as compared with 3.6 per cent for the latter.

Ability to speak English.—As practically all instruction in the schools of American Samoa is given in the native Samoan language, it is not surprising that only 591 Polynesians reported that they were able to speak English. They constituted only 7.6 per cent of the total Polynesian population and 12.3 per cent of the Polynesian population 15 years of age and over.

Occupations.—No discussion of the occupations of the population of American Samoa would be intelligible unless preceded by a brief description of the Samoan family. At the head of each social group known as a family is a "matai." The word "matai" may be freely translated as "master." The matai is the ruler of his family (aiga) and directs its economic and political activities. The title of matai is not strictly hereditary. The son of a matai may succeed to the title, or it may be given to an uncle, a cousin, or some other relative. In exceptional cases it may be conferred, by common consent, upon some one outside of the family group.

A Samoan family may consist of the matai and his wife and children, his uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, cousins, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, adopted children, and servants. These families vary greatly in size. As many as 50 persons may be members of a Samoan family. In rare instances, a matai may be the only surviving member of his family.

Each normal Samoan family is a self-sustaining economic group, the members of which, including the matai, contribute the products of their labor to the family fund. There is no incentive for one member to work harder than another. If the matai is energetic and ambitious, the family is likely to prosper, as the members look to him for inspiration and leadership.

In 1920, 787 Polynesians and 9 persons of mixed blood were returned as matais. They constituted 56.1 per cent of the 1,420 persons whose occupations were reported, there being approximately 1 matai to every 10 Polynesians. These figures, however, do not represent the total number of persons holding this title in American Samoa, since many matais have specialized vocations, such as those of village or county chief, clergyman, teacher, clerk, or even tradesman or skilled laborer.

Servants, numbering 453, constituted the next largest occupational group. They represented 31.9 per cent of the total number of occupations reported. In Samoa a servant is not necessarily a person engaged in domestic or personal service. He may be a laborer, a fisherman, a house carpenter, or other skilled workman, the term "servant" being generally used to indicate his relationship to the matai who directs his productive activities.

TABLE 10.—OCCUPATIONS RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1920.

OCCUPATION.	ALL CLASSES.		RACE OR COLOR.			
	Num-ber.	Per-cent distribution.	Polynesian.	Mixed.	White.	All other.
All occupations.....	1,420	100.0	1,345	36	33	6
Public and professional service.....	866	61.0	833	13	20	.....
Matais.....	796	56.1	787	9	.....	.....
Clergymen.....	22	1.5	20	.....	2	.....
All others.....	48	3.4	26	4	18	.....
Domestic and personal service.....	460	33.0	463	3	.....	3
Servants ¹	453	31.9	449	3	.....	.....
Cooks.....	11	0.8	11	.....	.....	.....
All others.....	5	0.3	3	.....	.....	2
Skilled trades.....	31	2.2	17	8	5	1
Carpenters.....	13	0.9	6	6	1	.....
All others.....	18	1.3	11	2	4	1
Clerical occupations ²	19	1.3	11	7	1	.....
Laborers.....	17	1.2	16	.....	1	.....
Merchants.....	12	0.8	2	4	5	1
Planters.....	6	0.4	3	1	1	1

¹ Includes many persons not engaged in domestic and personal service, but returned as "servants."

² Includes clerks in stores.

Among the skilled trades of the native Samoans may be mentioned those of house carpenter and boat or canoe builder. Only 12 Polynesians and persons of mixed blood were returned as carpenters, and only 2 as boat builders. These figures do not, of course, represent the total number of natives engaged in these skilled trades. All Samoan houses and canoes are built by native workmen; and as the Polynesian and mixed population numbers over 8,000, it is probable that a large number of the natives devote most of their labor to house and canoe building.

Only 6 persons were returned as planters, 3 being Polynesians, 1 of mixed blood, 1 Chinese, and 1 white. There is only a small amount of arable land in American Samoa. Each Samoan family has a title to its village and garden lands, and under existing laws this property can not be conveyed or sold to persons who are not Samoans. The interior waste and bush lands belong to the villages.

Among those engaged in professional and clerical service there were reported 22 clergymen, 20 of whom were Polynesians and 2 whites; 6 nurses, all Samoan women; 5 teachers; 9 white missionaries; and 18 clerks, 17 of whom were native Samoans and 1 a white man.

There were no native physicians or dentists reported in the census of American Samoa in 1920. The public health service, including the maintenance of a hospital for the natives at Pago Pago, is in charge of medical officers of the United States Navy. One member of the hospital corps is a qualified dentist.

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TABLE 11.—POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY DISTRICTS AND VILLAGES: 1920 AND 1912.

DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND VILLAGE.	POPULATION.													1912			
	1920																
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Polynesian.			Mixed.			White.			All other. ¹	Total.	Male.	Female.	
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.						
American Samoa.....	8,056	4,139	3,917	7,776	3,975	3,801	233	127	106	41	31	10	6	7,251	3,836	3,415	
Eastern District of Tutuila.....	3,777	1,928	1,849	3,526	1,782	1,744	224	122	102	21	18	3	6	3,186	1,678	1,508	
Ituau County.....	573	279	294	564	274	290	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	507	240	267	
Fagasa.....	216	112	104	207	107	100	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	203	103	100	
Matuu and Faganeanea.....	69	34	35	69	34	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	29	29	
Nunuli.....	288	133	155	288	133	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	108	138	
Mauputasi County.....	1,701	909	792	1,466	769	691	214	116	98	21	18	3	6	1,264	613	651	
Aua.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Atuu.....	55	34	21	48	31	17	5	1	4	2	2	—	—	187	104	83	
Aua.....	202	106	96	202	106	96	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	47	25	22	
Fagaau.....	55	27	28	53	25	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523	249	274	
Fagatoga.....	515	289	226	407	213	194	98	66	32	7	7	—	3	103	39	64	
Lelolalo.....	75	44	31	72	41	31	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lepua.....	12	3	9	8	2	6	1	—	1	3	1	2	—	404	196	208	
Pago Pago.....	568	282	286	476	241	235	86	35	51	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	
Satala.....	12	8	4	12	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Utulei.....	205	115	90	182	102	80	21	11	10	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Saole County.....	366	187	179	366	187	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	163	169	
Alofau.....	59	28	31	59	28	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	26	31	
Amouli.....	95	50	45	95	50	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	39	52	
Aunuu.....	198	103	95	198	103	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	98	86	
Utumua.....	14	6	8	14	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sua County.....	633	300	333	632	299	333	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	469	246	223	
Afono.....	136	60	76	136	60	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	30	40	
Amaua.....	30	15	15	30	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fagaitua.....	136	68	68	136	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	67	46	
Laulili.....	109	53	56	109	53	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	53	48	
Masasui.....	38	21	17	38	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	31	49	
Maselau.....	141	69	72	140	68	72	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	125	65	60	
Sallele.....	43	14	29	43	14	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Vaifanua County.....	504	253	251	504	253	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405	223	182	
Alao.....	123	56	67	123	56	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	56	42	
Aoa.....	101	58	43	101	58	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	49	36	
Ononoo.....	50	22	28	50	22	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	27	19	
Tula.....	85	43	42	85	43	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	36	28	
Vatia.....	145	74	71	145	74	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	55	57	
Western District of Tutuila.....	2,408	1,253	1,155	2,385	1,237	1,148	3	3	—	20	13	7	—	2,268	1,194	1,074	
Lealataua County.....	1,134	597	537	1,120	588	532	3	3	—	11	6	5	—	1,163	599	564	
Afao.....	33	14	19	33	14	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	31	89	
Amalulu.....	45	26	19	45	26	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	21	27	
Amanave.....	143	73	70	143	73	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	66	53	
Asili.....	65	39	26	65	39	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	31	23	
Atauloma.....	20	11	9	20	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fagaili.....	54	24	30	54	24	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	41	41	
Fagamololo.....	42	31	11	42	31	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	21	12	
Fallolo.....	58	28	30	58	28	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	36	25	
Leone.....	472	256	216	458	247	211	3	3	—	11	6	5	—	458	252	206	
Nua.....	56	27	29	56	27	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	23	23	
Poloa.....	95	44	51	95	44	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	43	43	
Seetaga.....	51	24	27	51	24	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	34	22	
Leasina County.....	290	150	140	290	150	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	137	*104	
Aitua.....	116	59	57	116	59	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	54	31	
Aoloso.....	113	57	56	113	57	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	50	49	
Asu.....	61	34	27	61	34	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	33	24	
Tualanta County.....	651	342	309	642	335	307	—	—	—	9	7	2	—	574	307	267	
Palenlu.....	86	49	37	86	49	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	90	68	
Nili.....	134	76	58	134	76	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	84	69	
Mapusaga.....	97	57	40	95	50	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pavai.....	129	55	74	129	55	74	—	—	—	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	
Tafu.....	28	17	11	28	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	46	49	
Vaitogi.....	177	88	89	177	88	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	12	13	
Tualatala County.....	333	164	169	333	164	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	75	68	
Futiga.....	38	17	21	38	17	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	151	139	
Ituau.....	80	39	41	80	39	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	14	13	
Taputimu.....	97	52	45	97	52	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	31	34	
Tuaulu.....	65	29	36	65	29	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	40	33	
Vailoa.....	53	27	26	53	27	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	26	30	
Manua District.....	1,871	958	913	1,805	956	909	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	69	40	29	
Faleasao County.....	269	139	130	268	138	130	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,707	964	833	
Faleasao.....	269	139	130	268	138	130	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	238	129	109	
Fitiuta County.....	335	188	147	335	188	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	129	109	
Leusaili.....	335	188	147	335	188	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	177	138	
Luanuu County.....	716	348	368	716	348	368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*315	*177	*138	
Ofu.....	361	170	191	361	170	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	764	397	367	
Olosega.....	308	154	154	308	154	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	199	184	
Sili.....	47	24	23	47	24	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	170	154	
Tau County.....	551	283	268	546	282	264	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	57	28	29	
Luma.....	298	155	143	293	154	139	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	480	261	219	
Siufaga.....	253	128	125	253	128	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	132	92	
														256	129	127	

¹ Includes 3 Japanese, 1 Chinese, and 2 Negroes, all males.² Includes 193 males and 16 females at the naval station.³ Includes population of Sallele.⁴ Included with population of Masasui.⁵ Includes population of Maia.

AGRICULTURE.

Products.—The chief commercial product of the Samoan Islands, and practically the only article of export, is copra, or dried coconut meat, from which the oil is later expressed. The supply is abundant and of excellent quality and is readily marketed in San Francisco, Sydney, London, and Marseilles.

All copra produced for export is marketed for the natives by the American government. The government purchases the copra, stores it in government warehouses, arranges for its shipment, keeps all the accounts, and divides the surplus of money received from the sales over that paid to the natives for the copra among the several villages according to the amount of copra produced by each. Practically all of the copra produced in American Samoa in 1919 came from Tutuila (97.5 per cent), over two-thirds of it (67.5 per cent) coming from the Western District of Tutuila.

The following table shows the amount of copra produced in each district in 1919:

TABLE 12.—COPRA PRODUCED IN 1919.

DISTRICT.	COPRA PRODUCED IN 1919.	
	Pounds.	Per cent distribution.
American Samoa.....	1,735,734	100.0
Tutuila.....	1,692,907	97.5
Eastern District.....	521,665	30.0
Western District.....	1,171,302	67.5
Manua District.....	42,827	2.5

Such tropical fruits as oranges, bananas, grapefruit, limes, and citron are grown by the natives in limited quantities for home consumption but not for sale. The chief Samoan vegetables are breadfruit,

taro, and yams. The natives do no market gardening and keep no records of their production.

Although there are dense tropical forests on these islands, the timber is not suitable for commercial purposes. No sawmills have been constructed and no attempt has been made to develop a lumber industry.

A census of live stock was taken in connection with the census of population, the results of which are presented in the following table:

TABLE 13.—NUMBER AND VARIETIES OF LIVE STOCK: 1920.

KIND.	Total.	TUTUILA.			MANUA DISTRICT.
		Total.	Eastern District.	Western District.	
Cattle.....	438	436	117	319	2
Hogs.....	4,243	3,763	1,350	2,413	490
Horses.....	207	207	56	151	.....
Poultry:					
Chickens.....	13,338	12,127	5,839	6,288	1,211
Ducks.....	367	367	79	288	.....

The natives raise large numbers of hogs, which are in great demand when feasts are given. Fresh beef is seldom used as food, although corned beef has long been a favorite delicacy of the natives. The number of horses and of cattle is constantly increasing, considerable stock having been imported in recent years for breeding purposes. It will be noted, however, that there were only 207 horses in the islands in 1920, all of them being in Tutuila. Horse-drawn vehicles were not introduced in American Samoa until 1911, and in 1912 there were only four carts on the islands. About 50 miles of public roads suitable for wheeled vehicles have been constructed since the establishment of the American government. These roads usually follow the shore lines and were originally intended for pedestrians only.